

## Table Of Content

<b>Journal Cover</b> .....	2
<b>Author[s] Statement</b> .....	3
<b>Editorial Team</b> .....	4
<b>Article information</b> .....	5
Check this article update (crossmark) .....	5
Check this article impact .....	5
Cite this article .....	5
<b>Title page</b> .....	6
Article Title .....	6
Author information .....	6
Abstract .....	6
<b>Article content</b> .....	7

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## Regional stability and integration processes

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### Abstract

*The integration processes help address global and regional issues in the political, economic, legal and socio-cultural spheres, aimed at ensuring the national interests of these countries, international peace, stability, security and cooperation, mutual trust and goodwill among the public. It is the summarizing process of the gradual formation of the internationalized system*

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## Introduction

The current experience shows that it is impossible to achieve the development of any country, people, or the world community in the use of force against any country or people. In today's world, it is becoming increasingly clear that prospective political relations cannot be established by force. That is why politics now includes humane and ethical concepts. [1,p.84]

In the current situation, integration processes are becoming more and more important. Recognizing the democratic principles of cooperation between all countries, whether large or small, is recognized. "The 21st century," says the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, I. Karimov, has undoubtedly been a century of international outreach. In this context, the process of integration, the expansion of sovereign states' participation in international institutions and organizations should be considered not only a historical requirement, but also a powerful factor of stability and stability both in the individual region and throughout the planet.[2,p.30 ]

If we approach integration processes from a political point of view, then there is no doubt that there is political conflict in international relations. Recently, relations between the countries have been built on the basis of equality and voluntariness, without the use of force, national interests, non-interference in the internal affairs, independence and state sovereignty. The period of interconnection between the countries through the use of force and the subjugation of one country to another, the interests of inequality and the strong state interests are long gone. As the famous historian G. Diligensky wrote: "This confrontation between rich and poor countries poses a major threat to the integrity of global civilization and cannot be achieved without civilization" [3,p.289].

## Main part

Such cooperation does not infringe on the interests of any country. Therefore, inter-country cooperation is based on objective, conscious communication between them in political, economic and cultural spheres, and integrates countries into the world community. Such cooperation is based on the following principles:

- Recognizing the priority of human values, treating human life and peace as the highest value of human civilization;
- peaceful resolution of disputes, resolving problems in the course of political negotiations;
- to recognize the right of peoples to freely and independently choose their destiny;
- To perceive and understand the present world as a community where people are interconnected, united and united, in a position to be united and inseparable;
- Cooperation with all countries;
- to ensure that each country has its own role in the distribution of international labor, regional and global security systems. [4,p.30]

P.A. As Sigankov points out, "Our era is a transitional period of secular regulation, which is governed by institutions and international institutions based on the sovereignty of nations and nations. The legal rights of these institutions consist of a constantly increasing and volatile share of the sovereignty of all participants in international relations. [5,p.32]

Integration processes form a single, holistic world, and have an objective impact on international cooperation. It is important to remember that for this kind of cooperation, certain conditions are also required.

## Theoretical background

It is well-known that Central Asian countries, as subjects of international relations, should ensure sustainable development in the region, achieve national and regional interests and take security measures. At the same time, the countries of the region need to improve their geopolitical and geo-economic status, first of all, through mutual integration and creation of a single regional space. At the same time it is clear that integration of the countries of the region is considered as a historical necessity and the influence of internal and external factors hindering it creates certain problems. In this case, not only an in-depth study of the internal issues in the region, but also the analysis of the geopolitical processes around it will help clarify the problem. In this context, the competition between transnational companies operating in the regional economies of the countries of the region, and the degree of adverse impact on them, can be made clear. The region is rich in oil, gas and precious metals. Therefore, there are many foreign multinational companies operating to extract, process and export these natural resources. In particular, we can cite the example of international oil and gas associations operating in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan



and Turkmenistan. Mining and metallurgy in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan is also a source of competition among foreign investors. [6,p.124]

In Central Asia, as well as in the European Union, the establishment of co-operation in mutually beneficial areas would not expedite the process of integration. We can point to such areas of national economy as water, agriculture and transport logistics. Ninety percent of the water resources in the agricultural sector of Uzbekistan, and seventy-five percent in Kazakhstan, come from the rivers of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Coordination of acceptable water use rules among all countries in the region will help resolve the existing problem.

## Results

It is well-known that the solution of a number of geostrategic differences and the solution of existing economic, political and environmental problems is one of the main tasks of ensuring stability and integration of the Central Asian states. Sustainable policy of regional cooperation in the region is one of the most pressing issues that are expected to be addressed both in terms of regionalism and national interests in the context of today's new global changes.

Co-operation with international organizations such as the United Nations, NATO, the OSCE, and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation is important in ensuring regional security, but it is the current global political stability, global change, extreme circumstances and regionalism. under durable conditions.

## Conclusion

Given the geographical location of the region and its abundance of natural resources, its geo-economic development opportunities are highly valued. In reality, however, the full and rational use of these opportunities has led to a number of problems affecting regional integration.

Regional integration In 1994, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan signed a single economic space agreement. In 1998 Tajikistan joined the agreement. Under this agreement, the Economic Integration Program for 1995-2000 was adopted. However, there were some difficulties in implementing this program. [8,p.32]

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